

BHNA
V. 18 Jan 80

Sec 7

MB-11111-80-1111

MB-11111-80-1111

DXX

The Palestine Liberation Front statement concludes by saying that the increased intensity of the plot in Lebanon and throughout the area against the Palestinian revolution demands a serious stand for the unity of the tools of the revolution and a common front in order to move with tangible steps toward achieving unity among the revolution groups on all levels within the PLO framework as well as to safeguard the independence of the Palestinian decision.

EXECUTION OF PALESTINIAN ASSASSIN REPORTED

Palestine BF-1

LD151524 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0726 GMT 15 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH today reported that a Palestinian fedayeen splinter group has executed a person accused of attempting to assassinate leaders of the group. AS-SIYASAH added that it had received the report by telephone from an unknown person who said he was reading a statement by this organization which calls itself the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, headed by Sabri al-Banna known as Abu Nidal.

The paper said that the person on the telephone did not specify from where he was speaking. He accused Salah Khalaf, the number two man in the Fatah movement, largest of the fedayeen organizations, of being behind the assassination attempt. Abu Nidal's group split from Fatah a few years ago and took Baghdad as the base for their activities.

AS-SIYASAH reported the speaker as having said that the sentence of execution was carried out on Hamdan Khalil al-Isa last Friday. The speaker, according to the paper, said that Al-Isa "admitted his role and that of his partners in a network which aimed at assassinating members of the leadership of the Revolutionary Council." However, he did not specify the names of those involved in the attempt or the country where it took place.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

NC161635 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 16 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother leader abu 'Ammar received the Spanish ambassador in Lebanon at noon today. Our correspondent has learned that the meeting dealt with current developments in the area and bilateral relations.

ARAB LEAGUE'S CHEDLI KLIBI MEETS CONGRESSMAN PAUL SIMON

LD161506 Tunis TAP in English 1417 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tunis, Jan 16 (TAP)--Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, received Tuesday in the League's headquarters, Mr Paul Simon, U.S. Congressman.

After the audience, Mr Paul Simon pointed out that after the Arab League transfer to Tunis and after the news he heard concerning the new secretary general, he was keen on meeting Mr Chedli Klibi and exchanging views with him.

Mr Simon added "if we did not agree on all points we discussed it is nevertheless true that now I understand better his viewpoints and he also better understands mine."

V. 18 Jan 80

A R A B I A N P E N I N S U L A

C 1

KUWAIT

DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR ARAB SUPPORT

LD171316 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumine Bahdon Farah has said that the purpose of his visit to Kuwait is to discuss the possibility of the participation of this oil-rich Gulf state in strengthening Djibouti's independence.

Farah, who began his visit to Kuwait on Tuesday, called on the Arab states at a press conference he held in Kuwait to consolidate Djibouti's independence and to support it in view of the great ambitions threatening the Horn of Africa which are aimed at disturbing security and stability in that region.

PAPER PRAISES FAHD'S STATEMENTS ON USE OF OIL WEAPON

LD171543 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Jan 80 pp 1, 19 LD

[Editorial: "Amir Fahd's Words"]

[Excerpts] Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd has done well in categorically affirming that there will be no U.S. military bases in the Saudi Kingdom. Such rejection not only means that the kingdom is against the establishment of U.S. bases on its territory but also on other Arab territories.

He also did well to say that Arab oil is not as precious as the Arab, and therefore will be used in the battle if the time should come. In fact, if the Arabs should decide to use oil in their battle, they would not be inventing gunpowder. Rather, they would be taking a leaf from the United States' book. For, in less than 2 months the United States has used its economic weapons against Iran when it froze Iranian assets following the embassy operation and against the Soviet Union when it stopped exports of wheat and equipment following the invasion of Afghanistan.

Obviously the use of such weapons aims at achieving political objectives on both fronts. This simply means that the Arabs' use of the oil weapon is fully legitimate as long as it aims at regaining a usurped Arab right.

But it appears that the master and ruler in Egypt wants to render ineffective all the Arab weapons and powers. For this reason he has hastened with his well-known "chivalry" to grant the Americans the bases they want in the area from which they can move against any place where the oil weapon or military weapons are brandished.

In fact, this is the task of Camp David and, consequently, of the Egyptian ruler himself who, in this partnership, considers himself responsible for disciplining the Arabs, breaking their strength and even humiliating them.

We may be correct in believing that in its efforts to establish military bases in Egypt and elsewhere in the area the United States is aiming at insuring its ability to continue to plunder our wealth and to help others to violate our rights, and not to defend us as they claim. The Americans and the Soviets only defend their own interests. On the other hand, it is only we who can defend our interests.